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HINGE CONNECTION

This invention relates to a hinge connection particularly but not exclusively suited for forming a hinge connection between a frame of an electrical cabinet and a removable door panel thereof.

Electrical cabinets generally comprise a frame for receiving sub-racks of electrical and electronic components, and other items such as cooling fans. The frame is clad in side panels and an openable door panel. These panels are usually removable in order to facilitate the fitting of the components to the frame during initial manufacture, and also to facilitate in-use servicing of the components. The cabinet can be quite tall (typically 2 metres) and therefore the removable door panel can be quite bulky and also quite heavy, and is accordingly sometimes difficult for a person to position accurately when trying to fit the door panel onto the frame by aligning the hinge pins of the frame with hinge holes formed in the door panel.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a hinge connection comprising:

a hinge arm at the end of which is a hinge pin; and
a hinge recess having a corner for guiding the hinge arm to a first position at which the hinge arm is seated in the corner and from which the hinge arm is slidable relative to the hinge recess along the corner to a second position to insert the hinge pin into a hinge hole of the recess whilst unseating the hinge arm from the corner, the end of the pin being chambered such that, during the movement from the first position to the second position, the chamfer guides the hinge arm out of seated engagement with the corner of the recess.

Because the corner of the hinge recess guides the hinge arm to the first position, it becomes easier to fit a door panel incorporating the hinge recess onto a cabinet frame incorporating the hinge arm. Usually, the operator needs only to achieve general approximate alignment of the hinge arm with the hinge recess, before pressing the door panel with the hinge recess onto the hinge arm to achieve the necessary correct alignment represented by the first position. The operator may then release the weight of the door panel and the weight of the door panel will cause it to

drop downwards, producing movement from the first position to the second position at which the hinge pin is correctly received in the hinge hole. During this movement, the hinge arm that was previously seated in the corner is unseated therefrom, so that during use of the hinge there will be no unwanted frictional rubbing of the hinge arm on the corner of the hinge recess. Thus, the seating function of the hinge arm in the recess is provided only when it is needed (during assembly of the hinge connection) and is dispensed with when it is no longer needed (during subsequent use of the hinge connection).

The degree of the chambering of the pin can be matched to the amount of 10 unseating of the hinge arm from the corner that is required.

Whilst in some embodiments the hinge pin itself may be the component of the hinge arm which seats in the corner of the hinge recess, it is preferred that the hinge arm has a spacing member which:

- protrudes radially beyond the hinge pin;
- 15 in the first position is in seated engagement with the corner of the recess whilst spacing the hinge pin away from the corner; and
- in the second position is no longer in seated engagement with the corner.

In many embodiments, the spacing member has a cylindrically curved surface. This surface may be only partially annular, but in many embodiments it may be a 20 complete annulus such that the spacing member has a spacing surface which is circumferentially a complete cylinder.

In some embodiments, the hinge pin will be freely rotatable in a main arm portion of the hinge arm. In other embodiments, the spacing member is integral with the hinge pin and these components are rotatably mounted at the end of a main arm 25 portion of the hinge arm.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is also provided an electrical cabinet for electronic and electrical components, comprising a hinge connection as described above and a frame having a frame member at the end of which is the hinge arm and a removable door panel including the hinge recess.

30 A non-limiting embodiment of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a hinge arm of a hinge connection in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a hinge recess of the hinge connection;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the hinge connection when in use, with the
5 hinge arm fitted to a frame of an electrical cabinet and the hinge recess fitted to a removable door panel of the electrical cabinet; and

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the assembled hinge connection, showing the slight unseating that occurs in the second position.

The hinge connection comprises a hinge arm 1 shown in Fig. 1 and a hinge
10 recess 2 shown in Fig. 2 which functions as a socket for receiving the hinge arm 1.

The hinge arm 1 comprises a main arm portion 11 which projects from a base
12 shaped for functioning as an end cap for insertion into the end of a structural
frame member of a frame of an electrical cabinet. The main arm portion 11 is
curved and at its free end it rotatably carries a pin assembly 13 comprising a shaft 14,
15 a collar 15 and a pin 16. The shaft 14 is rotatably received in a vertical through hole
17 at the free end of the main arm portion 11. The collar 15 rests on the top surface
of the main arm portion 11.

The shaft 14, collar 15 and pin 16 are integral with one another so that the pin
assembly 13 rotates as a single unit.

20 The hinge recess 2 comprises a box-like body 21 having three main side walls
22, 23 and 24. There are also top and bottom walls 25, 26. Flanges 27 are folded
outwardly from the walls 24, 25 and 26. The three flanges 27 lie in a common plane
and two of them have apertures 29 to enable the hinge recess 2 to be fitted to a
removable door panel.

25 A portion 231 of the side wall 23 is higher than the rest of the base of the
body and is linked to the main part of the side wall 23 by a sloping connecting
portion 232 of the side wall 23.

A hinge hole 28 is provided in the top wall 25.

During insertion of the hinge arm into the hinge recess, the operator needs to
30 aim the hinge arm only generally towards the corner containing the hinge hole 28
because if, as viewed in Fig. 2, the hinge arm 1 is too far over to the left the collar

15 will impact on the inner face of the side wall 22 and be deflected towards the right to end up at a first position at which the pin 16 is generally aligned under the hole 28.

If the hinge arm enters the hinge recess too far over to the right, as viewed 5 in Fig. 2, the collar 15 will impact on the side wall portion 231 and be deflected or guided slightly leftwards so that, by the time the collar 15 reaches the bottom of the groove defined by the side wall 22 and side wall portion 231, the pin 16 will be correctly generally aligned under the hinge hole 28.

The inner face of the side wall 22 and the inner face of the side wall portion 10 231 are generally elongate planar surfaces that are orthogonal to one another so as to define the groove into which the collar 15 is seated when the hinge arm reaches a first position in the hinge recess. In this first position, the pin 16 is spaced away from the hinge recess 2.

Relative movement is then produced between the hinge arm 1 and hinge recess 15 2 such that the collar 15 slides along the base of the groove in which it is seated, to start to insert the pin 16 in the hinge hole 28. In the first position, the longitudinal axis of the pin 16 is slightly lower down in the groove than the axis of the hinge hole 28. Consequently, a chambered leading edge 161 of the pin 16 is used to lift the pin 16 slightly up in the groove and into correct alignment with the axis of the hinge hole 20 28 as the pin proceeds fully into the hole as the hinge arm reaches its second, final position. Because of the lifting action of the leading edge 161, the collar 15 is unseated from the groove defined by the side wall 22 and side wall portion 231. This is so that, in use, there is no unwanted frictional rubbing of the hinge recess 2 against the cylindrical side surface of the collar 15.

25 In the second, final position achieved at the end of the assembly operation, the top wall 25 rests on the top end surface of the collar 15 which thereby acts as a shoulder.

It may be seen that the collar 15 acts a spacing member in the first position, for spacing the pin 16 away from the guide surfaces of the groove in the corner of 30 the hinge recess 2, whilst generally correctly positioning the pin 16 under the hole 28 ready for its insertion into that hole upon movement from the first position to the

second position.

The side wall 22, side wall portion 231 and top wall 25 are mutually orthogonal. This is the preferred arrangement. In an alternative, the internal angle between the side wall 22 and side wall portion 231 could be greater or less than 90°
5 as long as the function is achieved of correctly guiding the hinge arm to its first, seated position in the corner of the hinge recess under the hinge hole 28.

Fig. 3 shows how the hinge connection of the present embodiment may be used. The base 12 is inserted into the end of a structural frame member 31 of the frame of an electrical cabinet. The hinge recess 2 is inserted into a side strengthening
10 member 32 of a removable door panel of the electrical cabinet. Thus, in use, the hinge arm 1 will be static and it is the hinge recess 2 which moves relative to the hinge arm 1. Therefore, when moving to the first position, the operator looks to ensure that a pushing motion will generally insert the pin assembly 13 into the corner
15 of the hinge recess under the hinge hole 28. Precise alignment is not required before the pushing operation commences, because the collar 15 will be guided by the side wall 22 and side wall portion 231 to the correct position. Then, the operator can release the weight of the door panel and produce the relative sliding movement from the first position to the second, final position at which the pin 16 is fully received in
20 the hinge hole 28 and the collar 15 has lifted slightly clear from being seated in the corner of the hinge recess.